





The Impartial Citizen

greeted with applause. At the present time, the South relies on him for the protection of her 'peculiar institution' more than on any other man in the nation—not excepting Henry Clay.

—As the North, the supporters and admirers of Mr. Webster are those who have bought him with their price—those who pay that homage to rare intellect however perverted, which is essentially devil-worship—those who bow down at the shrine of Mammon and believe in a trinity made up of 'the gold eagle, the silver dollar, and the copper cent'—those who have 'stolen the liver of the court of heaven' where-in to serve the great adversary—those who are profane, drunken, lewd, riotous.

In May last, the American Anti-Slavery Society attempted to hold its sixteenth anniversary in New York. Its meetings were invaded and broken up by a band of rioters utterly lost to shame, led on by the notorious ruffian, 'Captain Isaiah Rynders,' and connived at by the city authorities. In the midst of their profanity, obscenity and violence, they repeatedly gave three cheers—for whom? For DANIEL WEN-

On the fifteenth of November, 1850, an immense meeting of the friends of international amity and universal emancipation, drawn together spontaneously by them all parts of New England, was held in the General Assembly Room of the State House, Boston. After an absence of fifteen years, of GEORGE THURGOOD, the noble advocate of impartial liberty, the present distinguished member of the British Parliament, was present. At half-past seven, the meeting, in an early period of the evening, was invaded by an organized body of rioters, who, for the space of two hours, (like their lawless predecessors at Ephraim,) kept up a noisy and unprofitable warfare, the only being heard—their own assertions interposing no restraint whatever. "We never heard," said one of the city journals of the next morning, "such unreasonably violent language, except in the streets, in all our former days." One would have thought these lawless and all the black flocks of the lower region out on a frolic. Another journal, equally in favor of the rioters, says, "The rioters were not only armed, but were formed in the centre of the floor, in which the musical instruments were placed, and the rioting, vulgar and general lights took place; hats were smashed, and heavy-headed men were broken; then came the shouting and the singing of hymns, and the waving of banners." It was HERE, LEST YE FORGET, that the famous "MARCH OF THE TEN THOUSAND" was organized.

For whom did these miscreants send up cheer after cheer, throughout the entire evening? Who was the recreant and fallen man whom, on that occasion, they were proud to recognise and eager to applaud, as one with him in spirit and fellowship? DANIEL WEBSTER!

Where shall we look in history for a more melancholy instance of human degradation?

2-11

THE PHILADELPHIA SLAVE CASE.—THE WRONG MAN ARRESTED.—The Philadelphia Ledger says: "The colored man, John Gibbes, (the colored man carrying on Saturday evening last) who was arrested, was greatly rejoiced, yesterday to learn that he was disclaimed by his reputed owner, and would return to his home in the morning. He was, however, given up to the agents of the alleged master, Wm. Knight, he was conveyed to Elkton, Md., by the Philadelphia and Delaware Railroad, and was there met by S. Deputy Marshal, accompanied by George S. Althorn. When the party reached that place, Mr. Knight, who was the owner of the man, told him that he had been wrongfully arrested, and he said at once that he knew the boy—his name was Adam, but he was not his slave. He knew he had been wrongfully arrested, and he was, however, suddenly disappeared, but he had no claim upon him, and he might be taken back. He said that he knew, and he had better tell him to come back, for he was bound to have him. The Marshal then determined to go to the residence of the owner, and he did so, at day light, as he was at Newark, Delaware, where he left the car temporarily. The car being about to start, he was, however, determined to go, and he did so, and fell into the river. He reached Wilmington by some means during the night, and probably fearing some harm to himself, he determined to go to the residence of Dr. Dr. Dr., a colored friend, who conveyed him in a carriage to the Philadelphia temple, in Lombard street, where he was, however, not allowed to remain, and persons were collected in attendance. There he received a most hearty welcome—the crowd hailing him as the colored man who had been wrongfully arrested. He also took part in the restoration of Gibbes to his wife and children, who were entirely ignorant of his arrest."

The *Ledger* further mentions a fact which might have been important to the claimant of Emery Rice, if he had known it sooner. It is well ascertained that Emery Rice was conversing with Adam Gibson at the corner of Second and Lombard streets, on Saturday afternoon, about two minutes before Gibson was arrested. It may be fairly presumed that the real Simon Pure is, before this, out of the way of all streets.

The last part of the tale was yet to be told. On Wednesday, Lieut. Ellis, of Marshal Keyser's Police, arrested George F. Alberti, upon the oath of Adam Gibson, charging him, in company with others, with conspiring together, committing an assault and battery upon his person, and falsely imprisoning him. The accused, Alberti, was found at his residence, in Moynamensing. He was taken before Alderman White, and held to bail in \$1500 for a further hearing on Friday afternoon next.

Lieut. Ellis, soon after, arrested James Frisby Price, at his residence in Vernon street, who is also implicated with Alberti, in the arrest and false imprisonment of Gibson. He was committed to the result of bail.

From the Philadelphia Daily Sun.

**THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.**

[illegible]

If ye have respect of persons, ye commit sin.

SAMUEL R. WARD, EDITOR

BOSTON:  
SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1851.

## Liberty Party Nomination

FOR PRESIDENT.  
GERRIT SMITH.

OF NEW YORK.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT

**SAMUEL R. WARD,**

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

**GERRIT SMITH'S CIRCULAR.**  
A better toned, and every way more acceptable

document, never came from that gentleman's pen, as the Circular we published last week. It is the most comprehensive, and, therefore, the most destructive view of the state of our cause and of our Liberty Party, that was ever put upon paper. A man who learns what are our principles, aims and purposes, and who reads the Circular, and who compares it with the sort ever given to the public. What is to be said of the Free Soilers of New England is similar to what we think the present position of the Free Soilers of New York. The Circular, according to what Gen. Wilson of the "Emancipator," says of the "understanding" betwixt the Free Soilers and the Democrats, will result in disaster. The "understanding," however, of the Free Soil Party of New England, will be the great hindrance in the way of usefulness and radicalism, and the great blemish in its ethics. In the Western States, except in Ohio, there is hope of a better state of things.

[illegible]

The allusion to the *Liberty Party Paper* is entirely just. The allusion to the *Citizen* is quite good as it deserves, and the sincerity of it was proven by an accompanying check on a good bank for an amount not necessary here to name, but mine being very much to our pecuniary relief. Very grateful, indeed, are we; for this token of friendship.

[illegible]

alterable conviction. We cannot pledge ourselves to the support of any other man, for we know too few of like ripeness of character, earnestness and self-sacrifice, in our cause. We have on the lamentable evil of lowering our standards to the purpose of accommodating a new standard-bearer. We shall never consent to any movement in that direction, and we believe one of the best safeguards against it is to adhere to our long cherished principles, by clinging to our scar-vorn and time-worn men. Besides, in the great work of a political reform, we must practically rebuke that expediency, which seeks available candidates, at the expense of some great principle. To drop a principle because of such scruples as Mr. Smith ex- presses, when that man is the man to represent our principles, would savor more of expediency than we can approve.

[illegible]

drink, and wear, and whose labor, because him and his family are poor, is sold to the rich man, the rich man is obliged, under a Revenue Tariff, to pay as much for the labor, for the support of Government, than the rich man. This is unjust and unequal. The rich man should pay according to his riches to support the Government, and the poor man according to his poverty. We never let the poor man under a Revenue Tariff. Hence our motto, that the doctrine of equal rights, and the Tariff doctrine, cannot be reconciled. A Protective Tariff is made and designed for the sole purpose of giving capital abundance and profit, at the expense of labor. The inequalities of a Revenue Tariff are greater and more numerous than of a Protective Tariff. In general, then, our Tariffs are made to answer both the purposes of Revenue and Protection. The twofold evils of such a Tariff we never can consent to, never shall cease to cry out against. A free trade party we must support, if we support any; if we cling to the Tariff, we support it, if we write it in writing, and we will be at attention to Mr. Smith's most incompatible Circular.

We are obliged to our good friend for his letter and the accompanying papers. We thank him, also, for the generous patronage he gives us. His directions shall be complied with in respect to the papers. The extra copy shall be sent to Hon. H. Clay.

Mr. Coates may be assured that we have not the least disposition to suppress information in respect to the Republic of Liberia. On the contrary, we are desirous to give all the publicity to the affairs of the Republic which can be possibly given. We are not, however, desirous to give publicity to the opinions of individuals. We are desirous to give publicity to the opinions of the people. Indeed, we are of the opinion that Liberia should be looked after, by the black men of this country, especially. There are thousands of men being in Liberia. Their moral, intellectual and religious wants are, and must be, matters of interest to us; and what is more, those wants must be supplied from this country. The trade of Liberia is, and must be, our Northern trade. Politically, and mostly. We would that all this trade were in the hands of black men. Any one who says go to Liberia to trade, to teach, to preach, or to encourage in any matter of enterprise, we object no more thereto, than to go to Europe. But we object to the suggestion that we should send men when Colonizationists talk about the purchase of negroes, as an impassable barrier in the way of their elevation; and that the effort to elevate us to equality with the whites will prove unavailing; that we must therefore go to some other country to be men, and to enjoy the rights of citizens and the rights of men. We object to the *Journal of Commerce and Courier and Enquirer*, that it should always have been, the bitterest of all the enemies of the black men of our country, and the constant opponents of all the efforts for the restoration of black men's rights, abuse and traduce the free blacks of this country, as a means of inducing us to go to Africa, and to leave our country, and to leave our people, with all our might, to the name of an outraged people. And when it is proposed to convert Africa to such religion as that of the *Journal of Commerce and Enquirer*, who declared he would not free all the slaves in the country, if he could do so by a single prayer, and who declared he would not free all the slaves in the country, if he could do so by a single prayer, we object to the suggestion that we should send men to Africa, to preach the religion of Mr. Spencer, Dr. Shute, Dr. Hawke, Dr. Kreb, or any other preachers who sermoneise in behalf of the slave law of President Fillmore and Daniel Webster,—when it is proposed to convert Africa to such a religion, our whole soul cries out against—Let her alone; let her live in Mohammedanism, or any form of Heathenism, rather than convert her to any religion so abhorrent to God, so destructive to man.

We propose to have our friend, Mr. Coates, write for us on the subject of Colonization, and select articles for our columns on this subject, and we shall make such remarks thereon as to us shall seem best. Thus the whole subject of Colonization will be under discussion.

Now, a war as to the civilization and evangelization of Africa. We do not look to the establishment of such governments as that of Liberia for the work of civilization and evangelization of Africa, *Alonides* like that look after their own interests. The civilization and evangelization of Africa will interfere with the natives, as to do any thing else than enslave them. The corruptions of the colonists will spread their infectious influence among the natives, or the latter will be driven back, and finally exterminated. Such has been the deplorable result of the settlement of these shores. The natives have either been driven back, or exterminated, or they have, like the Cherokees, become slaveholders. That such will be the result in Africa, we have reason to fear, from what has already transpired in and about the Republic of Liberia. But when we see the glorious result of such a mission as this, we are not to be discouraged. Upon the native chiefs and warriors, in the midst of a war, we cannot help concluding that such a mission has done more for Africa, in seven years, than Liberia has since its settlement. We look to Christian missions, established by and consisting of Christian teachers, preachers, farmers and mechanics.

As to the reflex influence of Liberia upon American slavery, we are not so hopeful. There are black men of talent, education and wealth scattered all over the North and the South. What effect has the knowledge of this fact upon the slaveholders? There are black communities all around us, within fifty miles of us. What influence has this fact upon Northern or Southern slaveholders? The Republican will have better influence upon the same class than have the West Indies, and the learned, and wealthy, and otherwise respectable black men of the United States. The devil of slavery will not be exorcised so easily. "It is a kind that goeth not out but by fasting and prayer!"

We are able to give but one of Mr. Coste's letters this week. The other shall appear in our next.

☞ The first of January has come, and many of our subscribers are yet in arrears. We shall send bills to them immediately, but we desire that they should not wait, but send immediately to us, here.

LETTER FROM BENJAMIN COATES  
PHILADELPHIA Dec. 5th 1850.

[illegible]

I have felt some hesitation in writing to you on the subject of Colonization, while the spirit of personal reputation, and submission to Southern dictation, prevailed; but all the news from Africa is so cheering to me that I thought it could not be less gratifying to you to know that there was one spot on the earth's surface where true 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' prevail, where true Republicanism exists—and where the black man has the opportunity to show his ability to take care of himself, and his power of

I also send you a copy of a letter received from President Roberts, some months since, and would ask your attention to the fact there mentioned of the experiment by the English, of the culture of cotton in Liberia. This letter has never been published although the information has got into the papers from other sources. You are entirely at liberty to publish any part or the whole of either letter, or both, as you may think proper.

I requested the young man in the Colonization office to send you a file of the '*Colonization Herald*,' a few days since, and propose to write to you shortly more fully on the subject of African Colonization. I would also like to make a few suggestions, whether to yourself or your readers, on the importance of the better education and elevation of the colored population in the United States, if suggestions from a white man, and AN AFRICAN COLONIZATIONIST, would be well received. It is a subject that I have paid a good deal of attention to, and one in which I feel a strong interest. Yours very truly,

**BENJAMIN COATES.**

[We give below the letters from President Roberts to which Mr. Coates refers.]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MOMBASA,  
September 27th, 1896.

BENJAMIN COATES, Esq., Philadelphia:-

MY DEAR SIR,—I thank you for your esteemed favours of the 26th and 29th of June, by the Liberator's package, which I have read with attention and much satisfaction. And I assure you, I fully appreciate all that you say with respect to the energy and enterprise which will be required to bring the people of Liberia to their complete independence. I am aware that many of our best friends in the United States have long entertained, and some still entertain, fears that the great work in which we are engaged, after all the wonderful success which has hitherto attended our efforts, and the encouraging prospect now before us, is probably doomed to failure. I do not doubt energy, and a determination on the part of the people here to succeed, prove a failure. I too, have had fears in this respect. But I am happy to be able to say that, within the last few years, these fears have altogether subsided. The great amount of their time and attention is now devoted to the management of the situation, to getting going with the natives, and

fecting almost totally the more certain and easier means of acquiring permanent happiness and independence of the soil. This is the case in Liberia, however, was an evil which has happily disappeared, and at present, an altogether different state of things prevails. Agriculture, every where throughout the Commonwealth, is receiving more aid and more attention. Really, there is an air of comfort, and contentment, and confidence, and hope, and industry along the banks of the river, and in the interior villages, that is truly pleasing to witness. Our prospects were never more flattering and encouraging than they are at present. In addition to the attention which is now given to agriculture, it is gratifying to know that the people are more than ever concerned about education, and the means of imparting it to their children. And this feeling is rapidly extending itself among our aboriginal inhabitants. They are daily sending in their children to be taught book, and to learn Meric-man feah, and God's word. All this is exceedingly gratifying. Liberia is certainly the best school, and if good Government will continue to guide and direct us, we may reasonably hope that Liberia will attain to what you look forward to, a powerful Republic Government, that will, in all that constitutes true glory, rival the United States; and that both nations, either acting singly or in a good league, will do good works, will be the glory of civilized and christianizing the world, especially benefited Africa.

I rejoice to notice that Colonization is rapidly gaining favor in the United States, and that Liberia is more and more attracting attention. I have, indeed, been interested in pursuing the paper you were good enough to send me. In the *New York Tribune* I noticed several articles on the subject, and in the *Washington Herald* you open to me. Greeley is doubtless an honest and true man, and conviction on any subject, and very much more, in the right, will pursue it. You have done well in inducing him to think seriously on the subject. I fear your efforts with Messrs. Douglass and Ward will not, within any short period, prove as successful. Their minds are barred against any, thought or opinion, and they are too much prejudiced to receive so favorably of the Colonization cause. Doubtless, however, they may not be as unreasonably in their prejudices as 'an old man I hear of in Baltimore, who 'prays to God daily,' he says, 'that he may not be convinced of the goodness and greatness of Colonization, and that the scheme did not really spring from the evil one.' A new era, Sir, is evidently dawning upon Liberia. The signs of the times are all in favor of the Colonization of Africa must be edified. The Almighty himself has declared it. Ethiopia must be brought to stretch out her hands to God; and I firmly believe that Liberia is to be the agent, or the great instrumental-ity, by which this redemption is to be wrought out.

And God will aid us in carrying forward this work.

I am pleased to find that Judge Bryant's scheme to establish a school for the colored children of the United States and Liberia, now fair at Washington, and that the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives have agreed to report in favor of it. Such a line of friendship will unquestionably give us a mighty impulse to Colonization, and will greatly increase the number of our friends in both countries. Therefore I shall hope to see you in Liberia. The Liberia educational movement in Massachusetts, I consider equally, if not more important than the one in Maryland. I am only delighted at the prospect of having personal acquaintance with you, and the means of education. This subject, more than any other, has given me deep concern for many years. I have looked forward to the time, which will find you here, and I shall be glad to see you. I am glad to hear, again, annually, thousands from the United States are coming to Liberia, to receive an education or much experience in patterns of government; and without a mass of ignorance flowing in upon us, without a sufficient restraining power, which power can only be created by the education of the people, we shall be in a position to endanger the government, and the perpetuity of our institutions. Education is our safety-valve, and must keep pace with emigration.

I thank you very much for the pictures you were so kind as to send me. The engraving of both is remarkably fine. That of Washington is a good likeness; his portrait, however, can never be mistaken. The 'Trial of Elfe Dean' is an interesting picture. Some British officers called to see me one day or two ago, and admired it very much. One, who had never been in the United States, thought it too rich to be American. You have but little idea of the amusement these pictures sometimes afford me. Natives come from a considerable distance to see them, and frequently we cannot get them to approach within six or eight paces, in the first, or second, or third view. It is difficult to make some of them believe that the figures are actually flesh and blood; or, at any rate, respectable beings.

Yours most respectfully,

Yours most respectfully,  
J. J. ROBERTS.  
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA.

July, 1850. }  
**MR. DEAR SIR:**  
 I am glad to hear, now, here I am, that you are  
 important to write about; and I am sure you will be  
 glad to learn that our public affairs are progress-  
 ing quietly and in order, and that Libinia is decid-  
 edly improving. I really think, and the impression is  
 general, that our prospects were never better than at  
 the present time. Every thing is going on most en-  
 couraging. Commerce is rapidly increasing, and great  
 trade that ever is now being paid to agriculture. Im-  
 provements generally, and of a more permanent  
 character, are going on throughout the State.  
 The following, Sir, may be an item of interest.  
 There is now here an English agent, who has been  
 sent here by a company of merchants, to examine the  
 textile and manufacturing firms in London, Manches-  
 ter and Liverpool, to test, by practical experiments,  
 the possibility of producing cotton from the West  
 Coast of Africa. He is about commencing opera-  
 tions, and it is believed that the result of his ex-  
 periments, it will prove of great benefit to the people  
 here, as we have no pecuniary able to make the  
 experiments that this agent will make. There is a  
 doubt but that cotton will grow well here; still, it is  
 not so certain that the new generated in India will  
 injure the plant will grow here. The cotton is  
 disposed of in some way. The culture here is  
 doubtless somewhat different from the American

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf from an old book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots, possibly due to age or handling. A prominent dark, irregular mark, resembling a smudge or a stain, is visible near the bottom center of the page. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book, with some visible stitching or glue. The overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.







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of the United States, or  
may be authorized by the

May they be estimated according to their real  
am, actor!







## SELECTIONS

## HAYTI

"We know that Hayti is large enough to contain two nations, and that internal union is essential to its respectability, tranquillity and strength. We trust a few years will witness their complete unity."  
But the champions of slavery  
and have been for years, to perpetrate the discord in Hayti; and with it the weakness of the people.  
Secret emissaries from our own Government (not bent by the present nor by the late Cabinet) have sent by Don Juan Compagnon, a subtle and defeating reconciliation to Hayti. Schemes for the conquest and subjugation of Hayti by gangs of Southern crusaders, eager to march on her soil the black banner of mutilation and slavery, have been

P. 7. - 2nd word added.

Under these circumstances, my thoughts have been directed to the way in which I might, by honorable, independent and useful exertion, repair, in some degree, my shattered fortunes, and provide things honorable to the sight of all men. It has occurred to me to visit by the United States of America, at the close of the season of the year, whose lectures are most in request, I might realize not only enough to pay my expenses, but something also to sustain me for a time on my return. I have, therefore, so far resolved to embrace this idea, as to engage a berth in the Canadian mail and shall try the experiment if encouraged and aided by my personal friends in Boston. My visit, I will be of a business character. I shall not be idle in the world; I need not visit America and the means to live. Could I bring myself

tion and application of the students' individuality. In proximity with the building is a suitable place for a colinary and fruit garden, containing ten acres of land. Ground to be appropriated to the use of field grains, and other products, will be distributed by the students, who may labor either on the farm, or in the house, under the immediate direction of a competent agent, or, if they prefer it, by themselves. In some sections of the garden or other land, if it will be profitable to do so, the chopping and splitting of wood for fuel is a fine grade being on the same convenient distance—will furnish healthful and profitable employment for many hands industriously, as fuel will be required in the spring of the year, and the amount of the spring

of Criticism; Moral Philosophy; Butler's  
ry; Political Economy; Cousin's Psychology;  
of Philosophy, (Cousin); Hinchcock's Geol-  
Latin and Greek reviewed, and Hebrew con-  
Original Declamations; French Leçon's d'  
Grammaticale, (Chappal); Compositions  
French Classics. The following books

HEN L. & JAMES G. COON  
 BOARDING HOUSE  
 55 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK  
 FORMERLY MRS. RAMSEY  
 Proprietors having thoroughly furnished the  
 Rooms, are prepared to accommodate  
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... to use as tolerances: Low













FROM JOHN BROWN THE FER-  
N. TO THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

very in the Day Book, in the hope of  
favorable notice of the South by their  
services, said to be borne in mind, that  
the editor of the London Standard, and  
other of the London press, during the  
war, during the period he has doubtless  
the availability of those press which he  
the tuition of Arthur Teppan. More  
our faithful correspondent,  
JOHN BROWN, Ferryman.  
in the correspondence of the N. Y. Post.

the most superfluous luxuries, well dispensed with. The feast was distributed to each, with its accompaniments of bread and potatoes, as the first course; and whatever appetites the children had for knowledge, and whatever existed in their teacher's mind as to their natural endowments, were the second course. For the third course, the children were initiated into the mystery of pie; and were electrified with a third course, which was a slice of orange-pie, raisins, and a few confections!

Napkins were then passed, and each wiped his mouth and hands, and marched to seats on the ends of the hall, and under their teacher practised the language which, in succession the other sections of the school should use at the table.

There be some who are as ready as the angels to banquet and feast; as but a few of animal intelligence. The idea of a Thanksgiving dinner as a means of grace to the ragged upstart of the Five

independent sources to be as represented, the character of the slave was very romantic. They reached Boston, and were comfortably settled in the large circle of friends, for nearly two years, till the passing of the Fugitive Slave Bill caused them again to break up their home, and fly to this country for protection from warrants which were out against them to carry them back once more to the gall and bitterness of slavery. Thank God that

"Slaves cannot breathe in England; if their lungs Receive our air, that moment they are free;"

and we trust that William and Ellen Crafts will have reason to bless their adopted land, and they will be received here with that kindness and sympathy which their character and their circumstances so touching-ly demand.

The Cambridge correspondent of the Springfield

Loss by conflagration of fully a Half Million of dollars, of which \$180,000 was insured, including \$70,000 at the Sun Mutual. Methodist Church destroyed; loss \$40,000, fully insured here. It is rumored several lives have been lost about the Church, but no bodies found. The furniture of the St. Charles, valued at \$6,000, almost totally lost.

**St. Charles Conference of the M. E. Church.—**  
**Discipline on Slavery.**—The General Conference of the M. E. Church, in session at New Orleans, (says the Charleston Mercury,) on the motion of Dr. Whitford Smith, adopted an important resolution touching the obnoxious section in the Methodist Book of Discipline on the subject of slavery. An affirmative vote was given by the General Conference of the Church South of the River.

**TRAVELLING AGENTS WANTED FOR  
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ONE of the best and most popular Magazines in  
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Cabinet size, not sectarian in its character, and is  
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sold in different sections of the United States.  
For the best time to obtain subscriptions, apply  
to the Initial number. Sincerely, *W. B. Woodworth*

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THE IMPARTIAL CITIZEN



In addition to those now in the field, can be probably employed in different sections of the United States. Write to the first class to obtain subscription for this volume. The initial number, beautifully illustrated, will sent to agents gratis, in advance of its publication. Full particulars respecting the agency will be given inquiry. Apply immediately, (1) by letter, post paid to **D. A. WOODBORN, Publisher, 100 Nassau St., New York.** Enclose all orders, and send your references of





















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June 30, 1849.

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ALTHOUGH man cannot live by Bread alone, but

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Water st.  
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THE IMPARTIAL CITIZEN

**'FREE-SOIL' HOUSE.**  
**K**ET by JAMES PATTERSON, Niagara Falls, N. Y., one door North of the Falls Hotel.  
 Board, 75 cts. per day.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—The President arrived at 10 o'clock and was received at the city hall by Mayor

**Board, 75 cts. per day.**

## CITY INTELLIGENCE :

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say to his friends and all who may favor

On RANDOLPH STREET, two doors east of the  
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Horses and Carriages furnished at short notice.

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C. & N. W. R. R. Depot.

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Horses and Carriages furnished at short notice.

**MRS. E. A. BIAS**  
BEGS leave to inform her friends that she has opened  
a new **BOARDING HOUSE**, at No. 189, South  
SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, where she would  
glad to receive and entertain transient or permanent  
boarders.

**RANDOLPH STREET**, two doors east  
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**'FREE-SOIL' HOUSE.**  
**K**EPT by JAMES PATTERSON, Niagara Falls,  
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For Hamlet was sent South as the property of a man who did not know how to write her own

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By JAMES A. GRANT.

















[illegible]

















The Impartial Citizen

**BOSTON:**  
SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1851

remarkably well, and comparing most favorably with any class of Her Britannic Majesty's subjects. And it is in the power of our people, in fact, among whom there is no suffering, abject poverty, and among whom there is as much refinement, elegance, grace, as among any class to the equality of the same number, to do much to justify and develop their neighbors on the other side of the river. Mr. and Mrs. Bibb being among so many very respectable colored families

S. R. W.

G. W. LOWTHER.

We publish the above without any reference to its intrinsic merits, but merely for the purpose of making such comments as we think it deserves, though, as it is evident, the gentleman was not in very good humor when he penned the article, we will not be so hard on him as we otherwise might.

Mr. L. commences by saying, "Sir, in your paper of July 19th, over the signature of J. W. R., is

The senior Editor will travel most of the time two years, making the most vigorous efforts to win the *Citizen* and to double its paying list, and diminish its non-paying list. Five thousand of former would give us an ample income; as millions of the latter would be a curse. The other the better.

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**NEWSPAPER AND JOB PRINTERS**

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TERMS:—Five or six dollars per week, (payable weekly,) according to rooms, exclusive of washing, or of packing clothes. No extra prices charged unless stated at time of entrance into the Cure.  
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ing dwelling-houses, stores, &c., and putting up  
tering all kinds of fixtures, &c., and will be















## SELECTIONS

you **Jy 19**













to give his influence to slavery is by taking  
all the conservatives of the Church. It is  
certainly expected to see that conservative  
Chicago Convention to purify the Church  
of partnership in, and fellowship with, this  
crime of human slavery. We commend the meeting  
Mr. Boynton and his friends.















100

D. S. GRANDIN. | abuse

...Fanaticism,' all those who opposed the capitalists are denounced as 'noisy brawlers, who... ultra faction of the opponents of the new... Theodore Parker and Nathaniel Colver are... 'Wright, Garrison, Phillips, Parker, Col-

the art of jappanning free stone slabs with an en-  
l of a kind of glass, which will resist the action  
of common acids, thereby making the stone to  
present perfectly the finest Egyptian marble at a  
trifling cost. Slabs for counters, &c., can be  
slashed by the inventor at about the price of com-  
wood.

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